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(54) **Imaging system with alterable local convolution kernel**

Abbildungssystem mit veränderbarem lokalen Faltungskern

Système d'imagerie avec noyau de convolution local modifiable

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(73) Proprietor: **Hewlett-Packard Company,**  
**A Delaware Corporation**  
**Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Lopez, Patricia D.**  
**Loveland, Colorado 80538 (US)**

- **Mundelius, Nancy K.**  
**Greeley, Colorado 80634 (US)**
- **Johnson, Dan S.**  
**Greeley, Colorado 80634 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Molyneaux, Martyn William**  
**Langner Parry**  
**52-54 High Holborn**  
**London WC1V 6RR (GB)**

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**EP-A- 0 407 213** **US-A- 5 131 057**  
**US-A- 5 299 029** **US-A- 5 363 213**

**EP 0 851 387 B1**

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**Description****FIELD OF INVENTION**

5 **[0001]** This invention relates generally to computerized image processing and more specifically to an system in which an imaging device includes programmable convolution hardware and in which convolution kernel values local to the imaging device are modified in response to options selected by a host computer operator.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10 **[0002]** Digital cameras, image scanners, copiers, facsimile machines and other electronic imaging devices provide images in an electronic form suitable for transmission, printing or storage. Picture elements (pixels) are represented numerically as intensity values or coordinates in a color space. Once images are acquired in computer readable form, they may be "processed" to remove distortions, to reduce noise, to modify color, to accentuate outlines, and so forth.  
 15 This patent document is concerned with image processing, and in particular, spatial filters, also called kernel operations or convolution kernels.

**[0003]** Photosensor arrays used in imaging devices typically have thousands of individual photosensitive elements. Each photosensitive element, in conjunction with optics assemblies, measures light intensity from an effective area defining a pixel on the image being scanned. The resolution defined by the optics and the individual photosensitive  
 20 elements is called the "native" resolution. Additional pixels may be inserted by interpolation or padding, creating a higher "effective" resolution. Lower resolutions than the effective resolution may then be obtained by dropping selected pixels, called decimation.

**[0004]** Images have spatial frequency information. For example, patterns of dots in half-tone printed images have a spatial frequency. Periodic sampling of spatial patterns may produce aliasing if the spatial sampling frequency is less than twice the highest spatial frequency in the image being sampled. In particular, decimation to provide a lower res-  
 25 olution may introducing aliasing artifacts if the digitized image is not appropriately filtered. Therefore, images may need to be spatially low-pass filtered before decimation is performed.

**[0005]** Another common image processing filter of interest is spatial high-pass filtering, and in particular Laplacian operators. Visually, Laplacian operators improve image contrast at edges, making edges easier for the viewer to see,  
 30 making an image appear sharper.

**[0006]** Both spatial low pass filtering and spatial high pass filtering may be computed by spatial convolution, in which a pixel value and its surrounding neighboring pixel values are multiplied by coefficients, the results summed, and the resulting value replacing the original pixel value. Convolution in the spatial domain is mathematically equivalent to multiplication in the frequency domain and linear filtering can be implemented in either domain.

35 **[0007]** For a general tutorial overview of image processing, see, for example, Ross, John C., The Image Processing Handbook, 2nd Edition (1995), CRC Press, Inc. Low pass spatial filtering is discussed in Ross at pages 155-164. Laplacian operators are discussed in Ross at pages 225-232.

**[0008]** Electronic imaging devices are often connected to a host computer. The host computer may include control software for the imaging device, enabling a computer operator to change parameters within the imaging device. In  
 40 general, for computer control of peripheral devices, it is often preferable for host software to be device-independent. That is, host software should not have to be concerned with specific hardware specifications in a peripheral device. There is a need for an imaging system in which device-specific operations can be performed within an imaging device, transparent to the host computer, and in which a host computer operator can specify some control in a device-inde-  
 45 pendent manner.

**[0009]** US Patent US-A-5 299 0294, in the name of Moriya et al., discloses an image processing apparatus capable of contracting or enlarging an original image including a variable scale magnification processing unit for magnifying the original image in accordance with a magnification factor, and a digital filter for correcting an image quality.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

50 **[0010]** An electronic imaging device includes a programmable convolution kernel with hardware computation within the imaging device. Given a resolution specified by a host computer, the imaging device interpolates or pads between native pixels to provide pixels at a higher effective resolution, and then low-pass filters the higher resolution image and decimates to provide the specified resolution. The imaging device selects filter coefficients appropriate for the device-  
 55 specific native resolution and the effective resolution. In addition, an operator can specify image sharpening or other spatial filtering. The host-specified Laplacian kernel (or other spatial filter) is then convolved with the device-specific convolution kernel, with appropriate modification for decimation. In one example embodiment, the host computer up-loads the device-dependent convolution kernel from the imaging device, convolves a host-specified Laplacian kernel

with the uploaded convolution kernel, and downloads the resulting modified convolution kernel to the imaging device. In an alternative example embodiment, the host-specified Laplacian kernel is downloaded to the peripheral imaging device and the imaging device convolves the two kernels. In either embodiment, after combining kernels, the imaging device then computes combined device-dependent and host-specified spatial filtering, with the host required to have only minimal knowledge of native resolution or other device specific parameters.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

Figure 1A is a plot of pixel (intensity) values as a function of column number for one row of an example image.

Figure 1B is a plot of the pixel values of figure 1A after being modified by a spatial low-pass filter.

Figure 1C is a plot of the pixel values of figure 1A after being modified by a spatial high-pass filter.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of an imaging system.

Figure 3 is a flow chart of a method in accordance with the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The following array of numbers represents pixel values  $P(i,j)$  in a two dimensional image. Assume for illustration that pixels having low numerical values are dark and pixels having high numerical values are light. Figure 1A is a graph of row number 2 ( $i=2$ ) as a function of column number ( $j$ ).

i=1	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
i=2	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
i=3	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
j=1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

[0013] The present patent document is concerned with spatial filtering using convolution. The following example illustrates a convolution kernel.

$$W(i-1, j)$$

$$W(i, j-1) \quad W(i, j) \quad W(i, j+1)$$

$$W(i+1, j)$$

[0014] For each pixel  $P(i,j)$ , the convolution computation is as follows:

$$P(i,j) = [W(i,j)*P(i,j)+W(i+1,j)*P(i+1,j)+W(i,j-1)*P(i,j-1)$$

$$+W(i,j+1)*P(i,j+1) + W(i-1,j)*P(i-1,j)] /$$

$$[W(i,j)+W(i+1,j)+W(i,j-1)+W(i,j+1)+W(i-1,j)]$$

[0015] Convolution operations are destructive, so a copy of each original numerical pixel value must be stored long enough to ensure that the computation is performed on original pixel values, not modified pixel values. In addition, special rules are required for the outer edges of the image, by creating artificial boundaries or by choosing to not perform the filtering operation for pixels adjacent to a boundary. In general, convolution kernels are a matrix of coefficients. In the above example, the matrix is 3x3 with the corner coefficients having a value of zero. Much larger matrices may be used.

[0016] Consider the following convolution kernel which is an example of a spatial low-pass filter:

1  
1 2 1  
1

[0017] For each pixel  $P(i,j)$ , the computation is as follows:

$$P(i,j) = [2*P(i,j)+P(i+1,j)+P(i,j-1)+P(i,j+1)+P(i-1,j)]/6$$

[0018] For example, consider  $P(2,5)$  highlighted above.

$$P(2,5) = [2*P(2,5)+P(1,5)+P(2,4)+P(2,6)+P(3,5)]/6 = [40+20+10+20+20]/6 = 18.3$$

[0019] As a result of applying the convolution operation, the value of  $P(2,5)$  is changed from 20 to 18.3. The following numbers (rounded to integers) represent row 2 above after application of the above spatial low-pass filter (edge pixels are not filtered).

i=2	10	10	10	12	18	20	20	22	28	30	30	32	38	40	40
j=	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

[0020] Figure 1B illustrates the above filtered row. Reference number 100 in figure 1B designates  $P(2,5)$  used for the above numerical example. Note that the abrupt steps in intensity now have a slight spatial transition.

[0021] Now consider the following convolution kernel, which is an example of a Laplacian operator, a spatial high-pass filter:

-1  
-1 6 -1  
-1

[0022] For each pixel  $P(i,j)$ , the computation is as follows:

$$P(i,j) = [(6)*P(i,j)-P(i+1,j)-P(i,j-1)-P(i,j+1)-P(i-1,j)]/2$$

[0023] The following numbers (rounded to integers) represent original row 2 after application of the above Laplacian operator (the edge pixels are not filtered).

i=2	10	10	10	5	25	20	20	15	35	30	30	25	45	40	40
j=	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12		13	14	15

[0024] Figure 1C is a graph of original row number 2 above after application of the above Laplacian operator. Note that steps in intensity in the original image (figure 1A) result in an undershoot followed by an overshoot in the filtered image (figure 1C). As a result, steps in intensity having an increment of 10 in figure 1A have an increment of 20 in figure 1C. That is, intensity steps or edges or boundaries are exaggerated. The above filters are used for illustration only. In an actual implementation, the cut-off spatial frequencies of the low-pass filter and the sharpening filter must be consistent. That is, the sharpening filter should exaggerate spatial frequencies that are just below the cut-off frequency for the low-pass filter.

[0025] Figure 2 illustrates an imaging system. An imaging device 200 is connected to a host computer 202. The imaging device 200 includes a controller 204 with special hardware for rapidly computing convolution operations as illustrated above. If the imaging device 200 has a two-dimensional photosensor array, for example a digital camera,

the effective resolution in both dimensions may be implemented by interpolation or padding followed by decimation. If the imaging device 200 has a one-dimensional photosensor array, the effective resolution in one dimension may be varied by varying the scanning speed. In a specific example embodiment, device 200 is a scanner and the convolution hardware implements a general purpose 9x9 convolution kernel (or smaller) which is expanded by padding to 72x9 as discussed below.

**[0026]** In general, a spatial low pass filter may be optimized for a specific cut-off frequency, expressed as pixels per inch (or mm) or lines per inch (or mm). Therefore, an optimal spatial low pass filter varies with the native resolution and the effective resolution of the imaging device. In addition to native resolution and effective resolution, there are device-specific specifications such as the modulation transfer function that may affect a choice for low-pass filter parameters. In the specific example embodiment, scanners have a native resolution of 300 pixels per inch (12 pixels per mm) as measured on the image being scanned. For a requested resolution in the X dimension that is other than the native resolution, the image is padded with zeros to generate an 8X effective resolution of 2,400 pixels per inch (95 pixels per mm). Then, for a requested X-dimension resolution less than the effective resolution, device 200 selects a low pass filter that will attenuate at least any spatial frequency greater than twice the requested resolution. The appropriate coefficients are placed in the local 9x9 convolution matrix (padded with zeros to form a 72x9 matrix). The filter output is at the requested resolution. That is, decimation is an integral part of the filter computation. Note again that the low-pass filter coefficients are specific to the imaging device 200. These filter coefficients could be selected by software in the host computer 202, but this would require host 202 to know specific hardware specifications for imaging device 200. In order to keep the software in the host computer 202 as general as possible, it is preferable to make the host computer software independent of imaging device specifications. Then, various imaging devices may be used with different internal specifications without requiring changes in the host computer software.

**[0027]** The host computer 202 may also specify certain convolution operations. For example, for binary images such as line drawings, image "sharpening" or high-pass filtering is desirable to provide sharp edges. In general, convolution operations are linear and can be combined. For example, a low-pass filter for decimation may be combined with a high-pass filter for edge sharpening. With specific hardware 204 available in imaging device 200 for convolution computation, it is desirable to use that hardware for a Laplacian operation or other operator specified imaging processing operations. The problem then is to combine a host-selected Laplacian operation with a imaging-device-selected low pass filter. In a first example embodiment, the host 202 uploads the padded convolution matrix from the imaging device 200, applies a host-selected filter to the convolution matrix, and then downloads the resulting matrix back to the imaging device for use on a scanned image. As a specific example, the host 202 uploads a 9x9 matrix of coefficients (padded to 72x9) from imaging device 200, applies a padded Laplacian operator to the 72x9 matrix of coefficients just as if the coefficients were pixel values in the earlier examples above, and then downloads the resulting 72x9 matrix back to the imaging device 200.

**[0028]** When convolving the two kernels, the host-specified kernel coefficients and the device-specified kernel coefficients must be based on the same resolution. Recall that the filter coefficients in the imaging device 200 are based on decimation of an effective resolution (for one dimension only in the case of a scanner). In the specific example implementation discussed above, the effective resolution is eight times higher than the native resolution. This may also be device-specific. Therefore, in addition to the device-specific filter coefficients, the imaging device must also communicate information regarding interpolation (or padding) or decimation. In the first embodiment in which the kernels are convolved by the host computer, the host also uploads a decimation factor (an integer) that essentially specifies that the host Laplacian kernel coefficients must be "padded" by additional coefficients having a value of zero. For example, assuming that the peripheral imaging device pads by 8X, each pair of host Laplacian kernel coefficients must be separated by 7 coefficients having a value of zero so that the host kernel resolution is the same as the imaging device kernel resolution. For an imaging device having a two-dimensional imaging array, the Laplacian kernel coefficients must be padded in both the X and Y dimensions. For an imaging device having a one-dimensional photosensor array, the Laplacian kernel only needs to be padded in a single dimension. Finally, note that in general, X and Y resolutions may be different. Therefore, in general, the imaging device may have to send two decimation factors, one for X resolution and one for Y resolution.

**[0029]** As an alternative embodiment, the host may download the host-specified Laplacian kernel to the peripheral imaging device and the imaging device may then convolve the two kernels. Recall that the host also specifies resolution, so no separate information is required by the imaging device to determine how to pad the Laplacian kernel with additional coefficients having a value of zero. Therefore, in the alternative embodiment, the host software can be completely device-independent, whereas in the first embodiment, the imaging device must tell the host some information about effective resolution.

**[0030]** Figure 3 is a flow chart of a method in accordance with the first example embodiment. At step 300, an operator selects various parameters such as resolution and sharpening. Note that resolution and sharpening are just examples, and that there are other convolution operations that may be appropriate for host-selection of coefficients or imaging device selection of coefficients. At step 302, resolution (or other parameters appropriate for image device selection of

coefficients) is sent to the imaging device. At step 304, software within the imaging device selects appropriate convolution coefficients based on native and effective resolution of the imaging device. At step 306, the imaging-device-selected coefficients are uploaded to the host computer. At step 308, the host computer selects appropriate convolution coefficients for sharpening or other device independent parameters. At step 310, software in the host computer convolves the host-selected coefficients with the coefficients uploaded from the imaging device. At step 312, the combined coefficients are downloaded to the imaging device. At step 314, software in the imaging device uses special hardware in the imaging device to perform the convolution operation on an image. Again, in an alternative embodiment, at steps 306-310, the host computer may download host-selected coefficients to the imaging device and the imaging device then convolves the two kernels.

[0031] Note that the sample filters above are symmetrical about the center row and column. In the specific example embodiment, an odd number of rows and columns is assumed and symmetry about the center row and column is assumed so that only one corner of a convolution matrix is actually stored. That is, for a 3x3 convolution matrix, only 2x2 matrix needs to be stored, for a 5x5 convolution matrix only a 3x3 matrix needs to be stored and so forth. In the specific first example embodiment, for a 3x3 Laplacian, a boundary of two elements is added to each edge of the uploaded convolution matrix with all coefficients in the boundary having a value of zero. If the Laplacian kernel is greater than 3x3, a larger boundary must be added.

[0032] The foregoing description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed, and other modifications and variations may be possible in light of the above teachings. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention in various embodiments and various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include other alternative embodiments of the invention insofar as within the scope of the claims.

## Claims

1. A method of forming a convolution kernel in an imaging system, the imaging system comprising a host computer (202) and an imaging device (200), the method comprising the following steps:
  - (a) sending (302) an imaging parameter from the host computer to the imaging device;
  - (b) selecting (304), by the imaging device, first convolution coefficients based on the imaging parameter from the host computer;
  - (c) selecting (308), by the host computer, second convolution coefficients;
  - (d) convolving (310) the second convolution coefficients with the first convolution coefficients to form third convolution coefficients; and
  - (e) convolving (314), by the imaging device, the third convolution coefficients with an image.
2. The method of claim 1 where the imaging parameter is resolution.
3. The method of claims 1 or 2 where the first convolution coefficients form a kernel for spatial low-pass filtering.
4. The method of any one of the preceding claims where the second convolution coefficients form a Laplacian operator.
5. The method of any one of the preceding claims further comprising the following step before step (d):
  - (d1) uploading (306), by the host computer, from the imaging device, the first convolution coefficients; and further comprising the following step after step (d):
  - (d2) downloading (312), by the host computer, to the imaging device, the third convolution coefficients.
6. The method of any one of the preceding claims further comprising the following step before step (d):
  - (d1) downloading, by the host computer, to the imaging device, the second convolution coefficients.
7. An imaging system, the imaging system comprising a host computer (202) and an imaging device (200), and including:

- (a) means for sending (302) an imaging parameter from the host computer to the imaging device;
- (b) means for selecting (304), by the imaging device, first convolution coefficients based on the imaging parameter from the host computer;
- (c) means for selecting (308), by the host computer, second convolution coefficients;
- (d) means for convolving (310) the second convolution coefficients with the first convolution coefficients to form third convolution coefficients; and
- (e) means for convolving (314), by the imaging device, the third convolution coefficients with an image.

8. The system of claim 7 where the first convolution coefficients form a kernel for spatial low-pass filtering.

9. The system of claims 7 or 8 where the second convolution coefficients form a Laplacian operator.

10. The system of any one of claims 7-9 further including:

- means for uploading (306), by the host computer, from the imaging device, the first convolution coefficients, before they are convolved to form the third convolution coefficients; and
- means for downloading (312), by the host computer, to the imaging device, the third convolution coefficients after they are convolved by the convolving means.

## Patentansprüche

1. Ein Verfahren zum Bilden eines Faltungskerns in einem Bilderzeugungssystem, wobei das Bilderzeugungssystem einen Hostcomputer (202) und ein Bilderzeugungsgerät (200) umfaßt, wobei das Verfahren folgende Schritte umfaßt:

- (a) Senden (302) eines Bilderzeugungsparameters von dem Hostcomputer zu dem Bilderzeugungsgerät;
- (b) Auswählen (304) von ersten Faltungskoeffizienten durch das Bilderzeugungssystem auf der Basis der Bilderzeugungsparameter von dem Hostcomputer;
- (c) Auswählen (308) von zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer;
- (d) Falten (310) der zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten mit den ersten Faltungskoeffizienten, um dritte Faltungskoeffizienten zu bilden;
- (e) Falten (314) von dritten Faltungskoeffizienten mit einem Bild durch das Bilderzeugungsgerät.

2. Das Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem der Bilderzeugungsparameter eine Auflösung ist.

3. Das Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem die ersten Faltungskoeffizienten einen Kern für ein räumliches Tiefpaßfiltern bilden.

4. Das Verfahren gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem die zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten einen Laplaceschen Operator bilden.

5. Das Verfahren gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, das vor Schritt (d) folgenden Schritt umfaßt:

- (d1) Heraufladen (306) der ersten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer von dem Bilderzeugungsgerät;
- und ferner nach Schritt (d) folgenden Schritt umfaßt:
- (d2) Herunterladen (312) der dritten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer zu dem Bilderzeugungsgerät.

6. Das Verfahren gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, das ferner vor Schritt (d) folgenden Schritt umfaßt:

- (d1) Herunterladen der zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer zu dem Bilderzeugungsgerät.

7. Ein Bilderzeugungssystem, wobei das Bilderzeugungssystem einen Hostcomputer (202) und ein Bilderzeugungs-  
gerät umfaßt, und folgende Merkmale umfaßt:

(a) eine Einrichtung zum Senden (302) eines Bilderzeugungsparameters von dem Hostcomputer zu dem Bil-  
derzeugungssystem;

(b) eine Einrichtung zum Auswählen (304) von ersten Faltungskoeffizienten durch das Bilderzeugungssystem  
auf der Basis der Bildparameter von dem Hostcomputer;

(c) eine Einrichtung zum Auswählen (308) von zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer;

(d) eine Einrichtung zum Falten (310) der zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten mit den ersten Faltungskoeffizienten,  
um dritte Faltungskoeffizienten zu bilden; und

(e) eine Einrichtung zum Falten (314) der dritten Faltungskoeffizienten mit einem Bild durch die Bilderzeu-  
gungseinrichtung.

8. System gemäß Anspruch 7, bei dem die ersten Faltungskoeffizienten einen Kern für ein räumliches Tiefpaßfiltern  
bilden.

9. Das System gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, bei dem die zweiten Faltungskoeffizienten einen Laplaceschen Operator  
bilden.

10. Das System gemäß einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, das ferner folgende Merkmale umfaßt:

eine Einrichtung zum Heraufladen (306) der ersten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer von dem  
Bilderzeugungsgerät, bevor dieselben gefaltet werden, um die dritten Faltungskoeffizienten zu bilden; und

eine Einrichtung zum Herunterladen (312) der dritten Faltungskoeffizienten durch den Hostcomputer zu dem  
Bilderzeugungsgerät, nachdem dieselben durch die Faltungseinrichtung gefaltet werden.

## Revendications

1. Un procédé de formation d'un noyau de convolution dans un système d'imagerie, le système d'imagerie compre-  
nant un ordinateur hôte (200) et un dispositif d'imagerie (202), le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à:

(a) envoyer (302) un paramètre d'imagerie au dispositif d'imagerie à partir de l'ordinateur hôte;

(b) sélectionner (304), par le dispositif d'imagerie, des premiers coefficients de convolution sur la base du  
paramètre d'imagerie provenant de l'ordinateur hôte;

(c) sélectionner (308), par l'ordinateur hôte, des deuxièmes coefficients de convolution;

(d) effectuer (310) une convolution des deuxièmes coefficients de convolution avec les premiers coefficients  
de convolution pour former des troisièmes coefficients de convolution; et

(e) effectuer (314) une convolution, par le dispositif d'imagerie, des troisièmes coefficients de convolution avec  
une image.

2. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le paramètre d'imagerie est la résolution.

3. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel les premiers coefficients de convolution forment un noyau  
pour un filtrage spatial passe-bas.

4. Le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel les deuxièmes coefficients de  
convolution forment un opérateur laplacien.

5. Le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes qui comprend en outre avant l'étape (d) l'étape  
consistant à:

(d1) charger (306), par l'ordinateur hôte, les premiers coefficients de convolution à partir du dispositif d'ima-



gerie;

et qui comprend en outre après l'étape (d) l'étape consistant à:

(d2) télécharger (312), par l'ordinateur hôte, les troisièmes coefficients de convolution au dispositif d'imagerie.

- 5 6. Le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes qui comprend en outre avant l'étape (d) l'étape consistant à:

(d1) télécharger, par l'ordinateur hôte, les deuxièmes coefficients de convolution au dispositif d'imagerie.

- 10 7. Un système d'imagerie qui comprend un ordinateur hôte (202) et un dispositif d'imagerie (200), et qui inclut:

(a) un moyen d'envoi (302) d'un paramètre d'imagerie au dispositif d'imagerie à partir de l'ordinateur hôte;  
 (b) un moyen de sélection (304), par le dispositif d'imagerie, de premiers coefficients de convolution sur la base du paramètre d'imagerie provenant de l'ordinateur hôte;  
 15 (c) un moyen de sélection (308), par l'ordinateur hôte, de deuxièmes coefficients de convolution;  
 (d) un moyen destiné à effectuer (310) une convolution des deuxièmes coefficients de convolution avec les premiers coefficients de convolution pour former des troisièmes coefficients de convolution; et  
 (e) un moyen destiné à effectuer (314) une convolution, par le dispositif d'imagerie, des troisièmes coefficients de convolution avec une image.

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8. Le système selon la revendication 7 dans lequel les premiers coefficients de convolution forment un noyau pour un filtrage spatial passe-bas.

- 25 9. Le système selon la revendication 7 ou 8 dans lequel les deuxièmes coefficients de convolution forment un opérateur laplacien.

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10. Le système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9 qui inclut en outre:

un moyen de téléchargement (306) par l'ordinateur hôte, à partir du dispositif d'imagerie, des premiers coefficients de convolution avant leur convolution destinée à former les troisièmes coefficients de convolution; et  
 un moyen de téléchargement (312), par l'ordinateur hôte au dispositif d'imagerie, des troisièmes coefficients de convolution, après leur convolution par le moyen de convolution.

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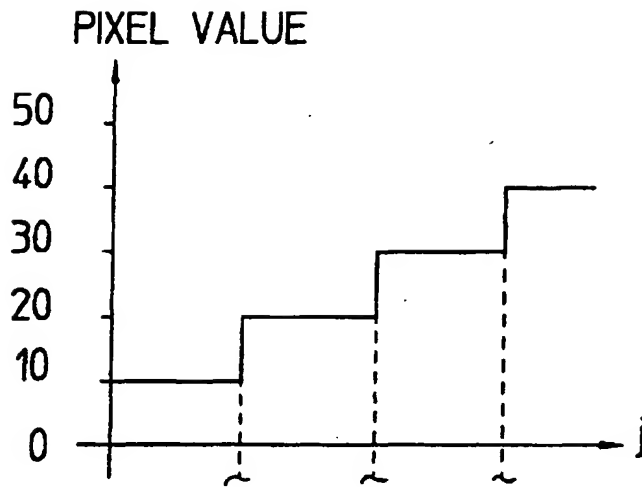
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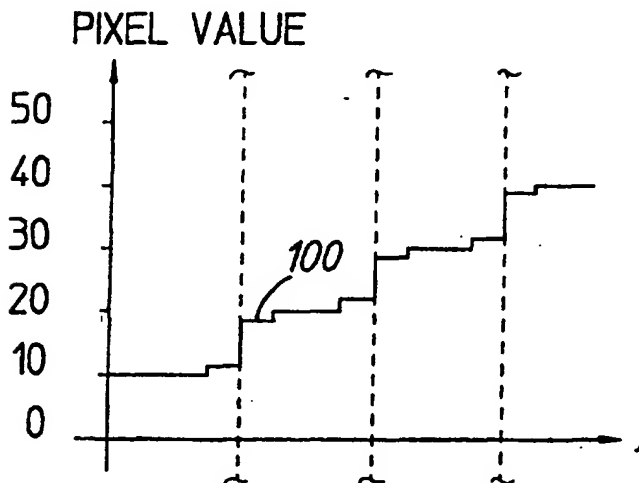
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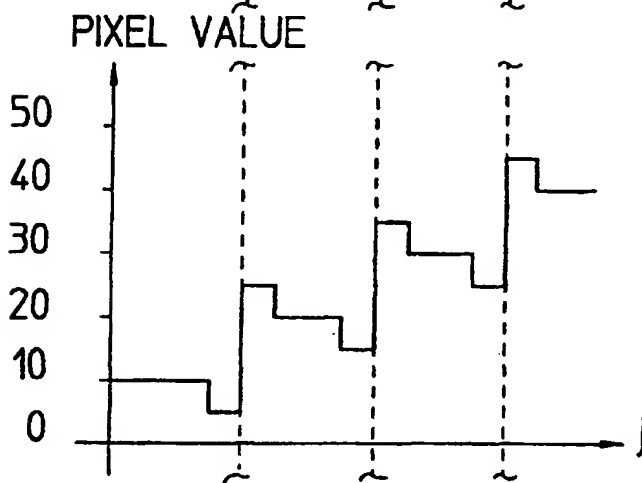
55



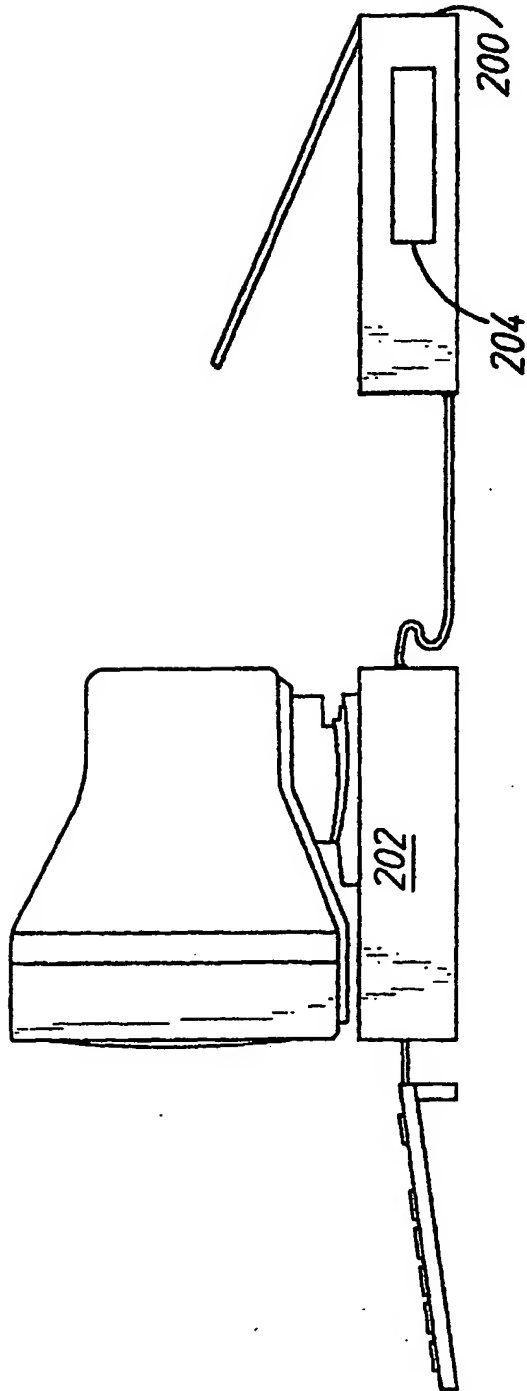
**FIGURE  
1A**



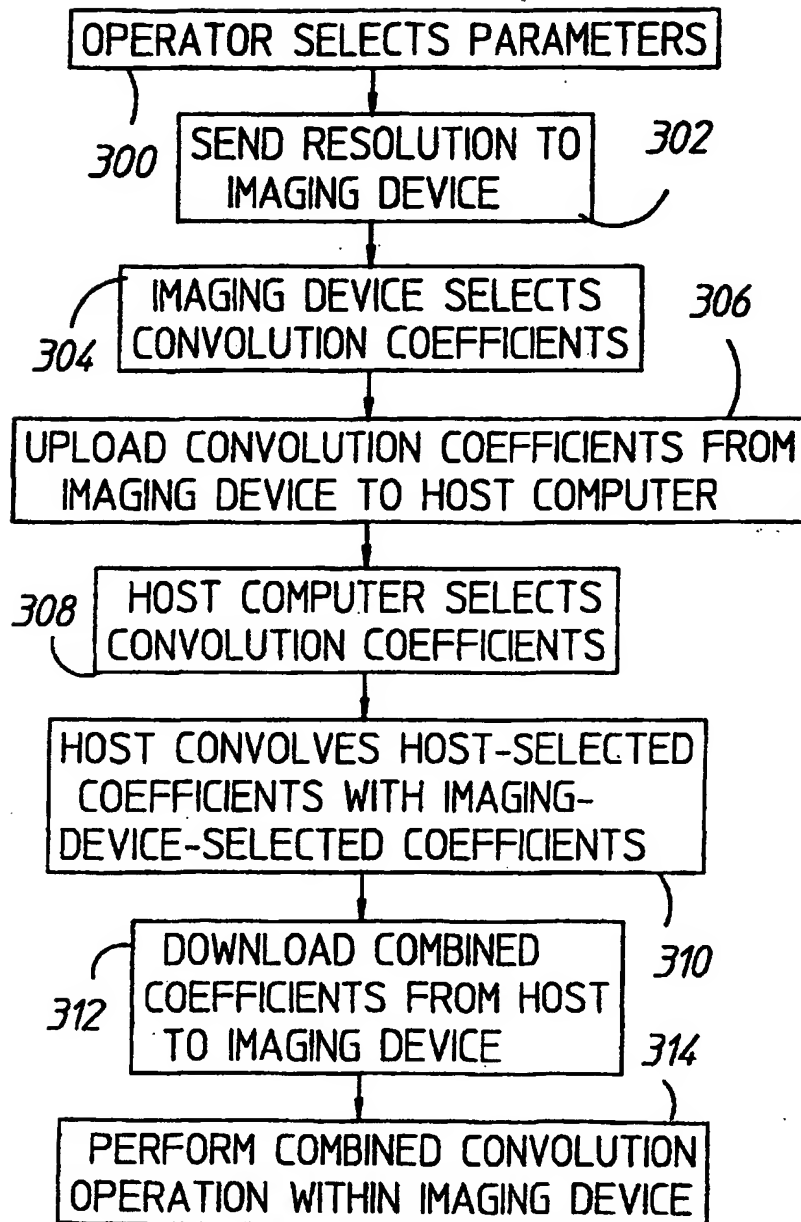
**FIGURE  
1B**



**FIGURE  
1C**



**FIGURE 2**

**FIGURE 3**